



DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS

Senders Express Various Views on the Subject.

STATUS OF SENATOR CORBETT DISCUSSED

Jerry Simpson Makes a Discovery—Southern Members Complain That South Atlantic and Gulf Ports Are Not Adequately Fortified—Amendments Voted Down.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1898.

One of the features of to-day's session of the Senate was a speech by Mr. Caffery, of Louisville, in support of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the State of Oregon. Mr. Corbett was appointed as Senator by the Governor of Oregon after the failure of the Legislature to elect a Senator to succeed Senator Mitchell. Mr. Caffery maintained that the Governor of a State had no authority to appoint to fill an original vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—after the Legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so.

Germany's order prohibiting the importation of American fruits into that Empire called out a resolution from Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate the correspondence and other information bearing upon the matter in his possession or in that of the State Department. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Martin, of Virginia, presented the credentials of Mr. Daniel as Senator from Virginia, elected for a term of six years beginning on March 4, 1898.

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, gave notice that to-morrow at the conclusion of the routine business he would submit some remarks upon a matter personally concerning himself, and in which he thought the Senate would have some interest.

Mr. Cullum then called up the agricultural appropriation bill, the reading of which was concluded last evening. Pending the submission of certain amendments to the bill, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, expressed his regret that the committee had not stricken from the bill the appropriation for the purchase of seeds from those who themselves had seeds for sale. He thought that in many ways the distribution of seed did great good to the cause of agriculture and hoped that it would not be discontinued.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, thought there ought to be a reform in the distribution of seeds. He believed the department ought to purchase seeds for distribution from persons who were known to raise or produce seeds of value. In many instances the seeds purchased were neither valuable nor rare.

At this point Mr. Cullum, in charge of the bill, yielded to Mr. White, of California, for the introduction of the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought in no wise to interfere therewith, and that any intervention in the political affairs of these islands by any other Government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

The resolution was passed by the Senate on May 31, 1894, having been reported by Mr. Tamm of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. White asked that the resolution lie on the table.

The amendment to the agricultural bill, offered by Mr. Warren, providing for a division of irrigation and reclaiming of arid lands and for investigation of the methods of constructing irrigation canals and of storing and distributing water in the reclamation of arid lands, the whole to cost \$21,300, was discussed briefly by its author and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada.

Mr. Cullum proposed a substitute for Mr. Warren's amendment the following:

"For the purpose of collecting from agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations and other sources, including practical agents and engineers practical information and data on the subject of irrigation and publishing the same in bulletin form, cost of the same not to exceed \$20,000."

The amendment was adopted and the bill, carrying \$2,527,292, was passed.

Senate then, at 5:25 p. m., went into executive session.

At 5:28 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House spent the day ostensibly considering the fortifications appropriation bill. In reality the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence or non-existence of prosperity in this country was again the question of the day, was the discovery by Mr. Simpson, the Kansas Populist, and the exploitation of the alleged fact that Mr. Dingley, chairman of the Ways and

Means Committee, wore a London-made top hat. Mr. Dingley explained that the hat was made in New York. The London trade mark was simply placed there to please the Anglo-maniacs who preferred things because they were English.

Mr. Fischer (Rep., of New York) continued his argument begun yesterday, in favor of the establishment of a fort at Romer Shoals, New York harbor. Such a fort, he said, would command the entrance to the harbor.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., of Kansas) followed, and again took up the controversy he had a few days ago with Mr. Pitney (Rep., of New Jersey) over the trusts which, he said, were organized in New Jersey to prey on Kansas and other States. In a humorous vein he said the people of New Jersey were not to blame that legislation was knocked down to the highest bidders, as they were the descendants of the Hessians. When asked by Mr. Sam Smith (Rep., of Michigan) why he had done nothing to exterminate the trusts, Mr. Simpson replied that he was helpless in the House. "In this House," said he, "the Speaker is the whole thing. I had as well file a bill in the Potomac river as in the House."

Mr. Foote (Rep., of New York) devoted some time to the criticisms of the fortifications bill. At the rate of appropriations provided in this bill, he said, it would require fifteen years to carry out the plans of the Endicott board. He asserted that on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts there was not a gun that could be fired in defense of the harbors.

Mr. Hemenway (Rep., of Indiana), in charge of the bill, denied that these coasts were defenseless. At Charleston, he said, there were three eight-inch guns, one ten-inch gun and eight mortars. If the coast was in the condition represented by the gentleman from New York, he said, he would be willing to appropriate \$10,000,000. Mr. Hemenway declared that the coast was fairly well protected, not as well as he would like to see it or as it would be. The pending bill carried every dollar which the government could afford to appropriate at this time.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., of Georgia) read some statements from Southern papers charging that in the distribution of munitions of war, New Orleans and other Southern ports had been neglected. Mr. Livingston said he had no knowledge on this point, but he proposed to make inquiry of the proper authorities and if the allegations should prove true, he warned the House that provision would have to be made for Southern ports.

At 3 o'clock the general debate closed and the bill was taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., of New York) offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for guns and mortar batteries from one to five millions. It was voted down.

An amendment offered by Mr. Foote (Rep., of New York) to appropriate \$39,000 for Fort Montgomery, Lake Champlain, N. Y., was voted down.

Without completing the bill at 5:05 p. m. the House adjourned.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

Senate Committee Orders a Favorable Report With Amendments.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to-day authorized a favorable report on the Anti-Scalping bill, with amendments. The most important of these amendments was the following, offered by Senator Tillman, relating to railroad passengers:

"That giving free transportation to persons of property, except as allowed by section 22 of the act 'to regulate commerce,' approved February 3d, 1887, shall be deemed an unjust discrimination under section 2 of said act, and shall be punished as provided in section 10 of said act; and in addition to the penalties upon individuals provided in section 10, the corporations which may be guilty of any such offense shall be punished by fine as in said section provided."

"That all free passes issued by or in behalf of any railroad corporation subject to the provisions of said act shall be signed by some officer of the corporation authorized by vote of directors to sign the same, and every such railroad corporation shall keep a record showing the date of every free pass, the name of the person to whom it is issued, the points between which the passage is granted, and whether a single trip or time pass, and, if the latter, the time for which it is issued; and this record shall at all times be open to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, or to their representatives, who may be duly authorized in writing to examine the same."

SUITS AGAINST GRABLE.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3.—Suits were started to-day and attachments issued against the property of Francis C. Grable. The house and stable with their furnishings and equipments are listed at \$30,000. Marcus L. Parotte, of Omaha, Grable's resident agent, sues for \$5,500; Francis G. Hamer, of Kearney, an attorney, sues for \$1,700, and George H. Scripps sues for \$10,000 on a note. The bill brought deeds from New York transferring some of Grable's local property to J. H. C. Walker, of Scott City, Kansas.

REPORT LACKS VERIFICATION.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 3.—A careful investigation of the report yesterday by Pilot Perkins, to the effect that 12 bodies had been picked up by small boats off Magnolia and taken to the island, has failed to verify the story. The schooner Nat. Mader, which went ashore at Salem Willows last going to pieces, but all the other vessels which were stranded at this point have either been pulled off, or lie in comfortable positions.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. Sold by J. M. Trotter, Norfolk; R. L. Walker, Brambleton; Trullitt & Smith, Berkley.

STRUNG UP A STEADY MAN

Doc Tanner Said He Guessed It Was All Right to Hang Him.

WAS SORRY HE KILLED ONLY TWO MEN

Had Man Who Was There for Business—Didn't Want to Be Tantalized at the Last Hour—Mining Prospects Had a Tough Customer to Deal With.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 3, 1898.

"Boys, string me up if you like, but remember, you are hanging the steadiest man with a six-shooter that ever came out of Montana. You say it's all right to hang me, and I guess it is. I'm only sorry I did not get the rest of them."

With these words Cowboy Doc Tanner faced his executioners on the morning of January 2, at Valdes Pass. The men who passed sentence on him were the members of a party of Massachusetts prospectors bound for the Copper River country, Alaska, and the crime for which Tanner paid the penalty was the killing of N. A. Call, of Worthington, Minn., and William A. Lee, of Lowell, Mass.

The expedition consisted of 40 men, and M. A. Tanner had joined them in Seattle on their way north. He was supplied with an outfit and taken into membership, but, unimpressed by that fact, he was quarrelsome, and so overbearing that his companions decided that he must leave the party. On the evening of January 1 a meeting was held in Call's tent, and during the conference the statement was made: "We must get rid of Tanner; let him take his share of the outfit and shift for himself. We are up here for business, and we mean what we say." There were four men at the meeting, and no sooner had the remark been made than the fly of the little tent was pulled aside. The cowboy stood there, ex-shooter in hand.

"Boys, I overheard your talk about me," he said, deliberately. "I'm here for business."

Before his victims realized what had happened Tanner had shot twice and the bullets pierced Call and Lee through the chest. Tanner fired again, but his preceding shot had extinguished the candle and the bullet did not take effect. One of the remaining members crouched behind some baggage, and the other, cutting his way out of the tent, gave the alarm. Tanner, supposing the three men to be dead, took a station in some brush and waited. It was not long before he was surrounded.

"You'd better surrender your gun," was called out to him. "If you say so, boys, I'll do it," was his response, and then he handed over his weapon. The miners at once convened, and by an overwhelming majority decided that Tanner should be hanged. When notified of the decision, Tanner observed that he hoped they would not tantalize him by stringing him up and letting him down again before he was dead. He was led out on the snow during the early morning. He fearlessly allowed the rope to be tied about his neck and so met his doom. Tanner was buried face downward.

A. C. Lobbe, of San Francisco, who witnessed the execution, said he never saw such an exhibition of nerve. Tanner declined to make a statement other than to say that at 9 years of age he was left an orphan. Call and Lee had families.

IMPORTANT RULING.

Judge Hagner Holds That Congress Cannot Give Money to Sectarian Institutions.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Judge Hagner, in the Equity Court to-day made a ruling of far-reaching importance, holding in effect that it is unconstitutional for Congress to appropriate money for sectarian institutions. The court granted an injunction restraining the Treasurer of the United States from paying to the directors of the Providence Hospital any money belonging to the United States or District of Columbia, in accordance with an agreement between the Commissioners of the District and the hospital directors. The agreement in question was that the Commissioners should erect on the grounds of the hospital a building for the treatment of minor contagious diseases without expense to the hospital, but should be paid out of an appropriation for that purpose contained in the District appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1897, and that when the building should be completed, it should be turned over to the officers of the Providence Hospital.

The application for the injunction was made by Joseph Bradford, who maintained that the question arising in connection with the payment of money involved a principle and a precedent for the appropriation of United States funds for the use and support of religious societies contrary to the constitution. The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema, or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. J. M. Trotter, Norfolk; R. L. Walker, Brambleton; Trullitt & Smith, Berkley.

SHERIFF MARTIN ON TRIAL

Brought to the Bar for the Murder of Striking Coal Miners.

WITNESSES DESCRIBE THE KILLING

Teacher and His Assistant Saw the Tragedy from Their School—Clergymen Say Men Were Shot in the Back—Stories Told by Men Who Escaped With Their Lives.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 3, 1898.

Taking of testimony in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies began this morning in the Luzerne County Court.

When court opened District Attorney Martin made a motion that the jury be taken to Latimer, to view the scene of the shooting, but as this would occupy the entire day, the court denied the motion, saying the jury should be able to get an idea of the situation from maps.

Attorney McGahren then presented the case for the Commonwealth, after which Andrew Silver was called. He is a Hungarian, but speaks excellent English. He proved the death of Mike Cezak, saying that he saw him lying dead on the road at Latimer with a bullet in his head. Witness said he saw the sheriff draw his revolver and heard it snap, and then the shooting commenced, and the witness dropped to the ground to avoid being shot. Witness said there was first one shot, then two and then a volley.

The second witness was John Mahala, who was at the time of the strike the president of the Harwood local union of the United Mine Workers of America. He told of the meeting where it was agreed to march to Latimer at the invitation of the miners there; his counsels of peace; and the start the next day, all the men being unarmed. Witness was the flag bearer. At West Hazleton they were stopped by the sheriff, who ordered them to disperse. Mahala protested that they were breaking no law, whereupon one of the deputies grabbed the American flag from him and tore it in halves. Continuing, the witness said:

"The sheriff pointed his revolver, and threatened to shoot. The deputies pushed us around with the muzzles of their guns and swore at us, and one struck John Eustis twice with his gun, cutting his head and breaking his arm in two places."

"Then Burgess Jones, of West Hazleton, remonstrated with the sheriff, saying that he could keep the peace without using any weapons; that he had confidence in us, and would let us march through the streets of his borough as much as we liked. The sheriff and his deputies then boarded the cars and we marched on toward Latimer."

Witness was in the rear of the crowd when the shooting commenced. By the time he reached the front the shooting had ended. He saw ten dead men and a number of wounded ones lying in the road.

Rev. Father Richard Aust, pastor of the St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church, chairman of the prosecuting committee, was called to prove that many of the strikers were shot in the back. He had buried thirteen of the dead and looked after a number of the wounded.

Rev. Carl Hauser, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Freeland, said he had examined several and found all of them were shot in the side or the back. "I boarded a car," he said, "which brought ten of the dead and a lot of the wounded from the scene of the shooting. I said to one of the deputies, Frank Clark: 'I am afraid of some of them falling and expiring.' 'You need not be afraid,' he said, 'they are all empty now.'"

Charles Guscott, principal of the Latimer school, a frame building about six hundred yards from the scene of the shooting and in full view of all that took place on the eventful tenth of September at Latimer, said he was teaching school when he heard an unusual noise, and going to the window, he found that a number of men, about eighty, were alighting from an electric car. They were deputies.

Miss Coyle, his assistant, also watched them, and while their attention was thus riveted, the pupils rushed for the door and got outside. He saw the deputies line up across the road and, then, not satisfied with the position, then moved over to the side of the road and formed there with rifles ready. The strikers were by this time coming over the brow of the hill two or three hundred yards away. They were marching five or six abreast and were quiet and orderly. Witness could not see that they carried any weapons. They approached slowly, and as they drew near the sheriff advanced to meet them. As he reached the first man, a dozen or so formed a sort of half circle around him. He did not hear the sheriff say anything, nor did he see him read any paper. A minute after the line first stopped those behind pushed ahead to see what was going on and got ahead of the sheriff. At that moment one of the deputies stepped out of the line and advanced ten or twelve paces, as if he was going to leave the other deputies, whereupon one shouted: "If you do not come back we will shoot you too."

The fellow jumped back into the line, and almost immediately after the witness heard a shot. It came from the left of the line of deputies. A mo-

ment later two more shots were fired, and then came the volley. As soon as the volley was fired the strikers ran in all directions.

Between the road and the school house fifty men fell, struck down by shots fired from the volley. He saw one man shot and killed while running at a distance of one hundred yards from the road. The shooting continued for two or three minutes. The witness did not see any of the deputies leave the line and run after the strikers to shoot them. His attention was wholly taken with the wounded men, some of whom he took into the school house. Guscott will continue to-morrow.

ONE OBSTACLE REMOVED.

Japan no Longer Objects to Annexation of Hawaii—Status of Japanese in the United States and the Islands.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Japan has been removed as an obstacle in the opposition to the consummation of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. This result has been attained by the conclusion of an agreement between our Government and that of Japan, as represented by Minister Toru Hoshi, which, by practically settling the status of the Japanese in Hawaii, removes the only substantial difference that has existed between the two governments.

The exact basis of this agreement has not yet been made public, but the general scope of it is understood to be a recognition of the rights of Japanese in Hawaii to claim equal rights with Japanese in the United States after the taking effect of the treaty with Japan proclaimed in 1895. This document, which has not been generally taken into account in the consideration of means for adjusting the status of Japanese in Hawaii, goes into effect in July next year, and among other things it confers upon Japanese within the territory of the United States all the rights accorded to the citizens of the most favored nation, which, of course, carries with it rights of naturalization and the exercise of the rights of franchise. Presuming that annexation is effected, the Japanese in Hawaii will in 1899 have the same rights as those in the present limits of the United States. All that remains to be fixed is the status of the Japanese during the time that must elapse between the ratification of the treaty and the beginning of the operation of the Japanese treaty of 1899. Inasmuch as the pending annexation treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the islands and prepare such legislation as may be necessary to consummate the amalgamation of the territories, this last question can easily be adjusted along with other details in the bill to be reported to Congress.

NO BACK DOWN.

England Persists in Her Demand for Opening the Port of Ta-Lien-Wan.

London, Feb. 3.—On incontrovertible authority the Associated Press learns that Great Britain has not backed down on the question of making Ta-Lien-Wan a free port. The Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, the Russian Ambassador and the Chinese Minister each said yesterday, in conversation, that they had not heard of any back down.

The opening of Ta-Lien-Wan, it is pointed out, was never made a condition in any sine qua non sense, in connection with the loan to China. In the preliminary negotiations on that subject the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan was "sketched in neutral tint." Great Britain only suggesting it as one condition favoring a speedy completion of the loan. She never demanded it and, therefore, in no sense can be said to have backed down, if the desire was not persisted in. The question of Ta-Lien-Wan is, however, with other suggested conditions of the loan, still negotiating.

The heat of the Russian press on the subject is no sense shown by the Russian Government in its communications which have reached the Foreign Office. Though Russia has protested and means to continue to protest in the stoutest manner against Ta-Lien-Wan being opened by British influence, she will not carry her protest to the point of making it a casus belli. Further, it is by no means Russia's intention to close China to other nations, in any concessions made to Russia by China. The irritation in Great Britain and the disappointment in the United States over the so-called backing down of the Marquis of Salisbury is, therefore, not yet justified. Great Britain is acting strenuously in favor of free ports in China and hopes sincerely to have the moral support of the United States in this policy. If events should push Great Britain from this position with the prospect of defeat therein she will ask for the support of Washington.

BRITISH SHIPS IN THE EAST.

Powerful Fleet Ready for Use in Case of an Emergency.

Shanghai, Feb. 3.—The Chinese Gazette says the British Indian, Australian and Pacific squadrons have been ordered to be ready to reinforce the fleet in the far East, thus giving the British Admiral a fleet capable of coping with any combination opposing British policy.

"In the meanwhile," adds the China Gazette, "the British claims in the Yang-Tse-Kiang will be supported by a strong squadron stationed at Chusan, to which place two other warships are en route. In the event of Russia hoisting her flag over the fort at Port Arthur, the British Admiral has been ordered to hoist the English flag over Chusan, and the Japanese fleet will ascend the Yang-Tse-Kiang so soon as the river rises."

About 7,500 Russian artillery and cavalry and quantities of stores and munitions have arrived at Kirin, the Capital of the Manchurian province of Kirin.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

Retrenchment Committee Recommends Free Use of the Pruning Knife.

CAN SAVE EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Senate Unfavorable to Combining Lee and Jackson Holidays—House Committee Considers Barley's Bill to Regulate Liability of Insurance Companies.

(Special Dispatch to The Virginian.)

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3, 1898.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the expenditures of appropriations to the public institutions was made to the General Assembly to-day. It was brief and to the point. As will be seen by reading it, some radical changes are suggested and the saving to the State, if the recommendations are carried out, will amount to about \$80,000 per year. There is no doubt about the fact that a bitter war will be made on the recommendations. By to-morrow there will be a big lobby here to oppose certain changes suggested. The report is as follows:

We recommend that the boards of visitors of the Western, Eastern, Central and Southwestern State Hospitals be limited to five in number, with an executive committee from each board consisting of not more than two members of such boards, to meet every two months, the full board of visitors not to meet oftener than twice a year.

The above recommendation is to be carried into effect by amendments to the present sections of the Code, relating to the present boards out of office.

We further recommend that the present Capitol and Library police force be abolished, and that instead thereof there shall be five policemen to be appointed as at present with salaries not exceeding \$40 per month, with two uniforms per year, not to cost over \$20 each, said policemen to be selected from veterans of the late civil war as long as such can be found who are competent and able to fill such positions.

That the superintendents of the respective State Hospitals, to-wit: The Eastern Hospital, the Central Hospital, the Western Hospital and the Southwestern Hospital, receive a salary each of \$2,150 with no perquisites, and that where they occupy buildings on the ground they shall pay therefor such amount as may be fixed by the boards of visitors of the several hospitals named.

That the first and second assistant physicians at the several insane hospitals in the State shall not receive a salary exceeding \$1,200 per year and no perquisites except board and lodging. That the third assistant physician shall not receive a salary exceeding \$900 per year with board and lodging, but no other perquisites. The stewards at each State hospital for the insane shall not receive a salary to exceed \$800 per annum with no perquisites. That the clerks be allowed a salary not to exceed \$600 per year and board at the respective hospitals. Said clerks shall perform the duties of secretary to the board of visitors at the respective hospitals. That no engineer shall receive a salary to exceed \$50 per month or \$600 per year, with board at the hospital.

The committee recommended that the appropriation to the Western State Hospital be reduced from \$100,000 to \$85,000 per annum; that the appropriation to the Eastern State Hospital be reduced from \$70,000 to \$60,000 per annum; that the appropriation to the Southwestern State Hospital be reduced from \$50,000 to \$45,000 per annum.

Your committee respectfully recommends to the board of visitors and superintendents of each asylum that no spirituous liquors of any kind be permitted to be used at any meeting of the board or of the executive committee. That no person while an officer of any of the State hospitals shall hold any other position of honor, trust or profit.

We recommend that the appropriation to the Virginia Military Institute be reduced from \$35,000 to \$25,000.

The committee recommend the following reductions in the salaries of the employees and officers of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute:

- W. A. Howles, from \$1,200 to \$1,000 per annum.
- G. D. Enrich, from \$75 to \$55 per month.
- H. M. Chamberlin, from \$75 to \$65 per month.
- S. C. Jones, from \$75 to \$65 per month.
- Miss Childer, from \$60 to \$50 per month.
- H. A. Bear, from \$75 to \$65 per month.
- Miss Gay Trout, from \$60 to \$50 per month.
- William Berkley, from \$75 to \$65 per month.
- T. J. Williams, from \$75 to \$65 per month.
- Leonidas Points, from \$100 to \$75 per month.
- J. W. McCambridge, from \$65 to \$60 per month.
- W. S. Gooch, from \$60 to \$50 per month.
- E. L. Elde, from \$100 to \$75 per month.
- J. H. Miller, from \$45 to \$50 per month.
- S. S. Feithaus, from \$40.25 to \$35 per month.
- W. D. Jones, from \$40.25 to \$35 per month.
- R. F. Peterfish, from \$40.25 to \$35 per month.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)